National Programme on Improved Chulhas

2286. SHRI K. M. KHAN: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chulhas promoted under National Programme on Improved Chulhas, during the Ninth Plan, State-wise;

(b) the number of households covered under the scheme as on 31st March, 2002;

(c) the amount of Central subsidy given to different type of Chulhas;

(d) the total amount sanctioned and spent under the scheme as on 31st March, 2002;

(e) whether Government have launched an awareness campaign amongst villagers to promote use of the improved Chulhas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) Information on State-wise number of improved chulhas promoted during the Ninth Plan under the Centrally sponsored Scheme—National Programme on Improved Chulhas (NPIC) is given at Statement I. (*See* below)

(b) A cumulative total of about 35.18 million improved chulhas have been promoted during the period 1986-87 to 2001-2002 under NPIC. In general one or two improved chulhas were given to individual households depending upon requirements.

(c) Information is given at Statement-II. (*See* below)

(d) For 2001-2002, the Budget Estimate for NPIC was Rs. 17.35 crore and the amount released to State Governments and agencies was Rs. 14.53 crore as on 31st March, 2002.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) A total of about 1940 one-day users courses have been organised in villages, convering almost all States and Union Territories, for awareness raising during 2001-2002 under NPIC. A brochure on "National Programme on Improved Chulhas", published in Hindi, English and regional languages,

has been widely disseminated. Specifically for North Eastern Region States, a sponsored programme was broadcast through the Regional Stations of the All India Radio during 2001-2002. A special issue entitled "Women, Energy and Development" of "Urja Bharati" magazine was published in June 2001, wherein benefits of improved chulhas were highlighted. Besides, State Government have been popularizing improved chulhas through both electronic and print media, such as radio talks, newspaper advertisements, video films handbills, pamphlets, calendars live demonstrations in local fairs, etc.

Statement-I

Number of improved chulhas promoted During the Ninth Plan period under the National Programme on Improved Chulhas (NPIC)

States	No. of improved chulhas in lakh
Andhra Pradesh	15.22
Arunchal Pradesh	0.16
Assam	1.73
Bihar and Jharkhand	1.58
Delhi	0.06
Gujarat	4.97
Goa	0.19
Haryana	2.90
Himachal Pradesh	0.67
Jammu & Kashmir	1.19
Karnataka	4.00
Kerala	2.33
Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh	5.20
Maharashtra	6.11
Manipur	0.10
Meghalaya	0.13

States	No. of improved chulhas in lakh
Mizoram	0.25
Nagaland	0.38
Orissa	8.34
Pondicherry	0.21
Punjab	2.82
Rajasthan	3.32
Sikkim	0.55
Tamil Nadu	5.58
Tripura	0.44
Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal	9.60
West Bengal	20.24
Others	0.09
TOTAL	98.36

Statement-II

Rates of Central subsidy for different types of improved chulhas approved for 2001-2002 under the National Programme on Improved Chulhas (NPIC)

Type of Chulha	Amount of Central subsidy per chulha
Durable fixed type chulha with chimney	
(i) North East Region States	Rs. 270/-
(ii) Other States	Rs. 80/-
Portable Chulha	
(i) North East Region States	Rs. 135/-
(ii) Islands and notified hilly and desert areas	Rs. 75/-

Type of Chulha		Amount of Central subsidy per chulha
(iii)	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in other States/Union Territories	Rs. 50/-
High Altitude Chulha		
(i)	North East Region States	Rs. 450/-
(ii)	Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and hilly districts of West Bengal	Rs. 250/-

Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Bihar

2287. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the potential of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in different States, various energy sources-wise;

(b) whether its potential has been fully harnessed;

(c) whether Bihar is lagging behind in tapping the potentiality of non-conventional energy sources; and

(d) what efforts are being made to increase use of non-conventional sources of energy in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has been implementing wide ranging programmes based on major sources such as solar, wind, small hydro and biomass for harnessing the potential of Non-Conventional Energy throughtout the country. The details of estimated potential and achievements made under various non-conventional energy programmes throughout the country, as on 31st March, 2002, are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Details of State-wise, estimated potential under major programmes of biogas, improved chulha, small hydro power, biomass power and wind power is given in Statement-II. (*See* below)

(c) and (d) The exploration of non-conventional energy potential is an ongoing and continuous process depending on the financial resources both public and private and technical feasibility and economic viability of available technologies in the States. The Ministry is exploiting available